

SOME PROBLEMS OF CLASSIFICATION IN ZOONYMS

*Nargiza Makhmudova**Teacher of Fergana State University, Uzbekistan***Annotation**

This article is about using zoonyms and semantic analysis of them in Uzbek and English proverbs.

Key words

zonym, proverbs, animal images, phrase, semantic analysis.

Animal names, i.e. zoonyms, are often used in folk proverbs. Almost all proverbs using zoonyms have a figurative character. By citing animal images, human characteristics are shown through animals, that is, the instructive thought given in proverbs is not directed at the animal mentioned in the proverb, but on the contrary, it is directed at people. Often, people with negative characteristics are criticized and criticized by means of animals. Every nation has its own proverbs. In this small study, we will compare the structure and semantics of Uzbek and English folk proverbs. [1]

For example, if we translate this English folk proverb into Uzbek word for word, almost never killed a fly, we get the phrase "I didn't even kill a fly", but in Uzbek, the fly insect is somewhat negative. makes sense. In the Uzbek language, as an alternative to the paremic phrase, almost never killed a fly, we can cite the phraseological phrase "he never hurt an ant" or "he didn't take a stick from the mouth of a sheep".

An as between two bundles of hay - this Paremic unit is directly translated into Uzbek as a donkey lying between two fields of hay. But a semantically compatible phrase is more than two hares away. The above-mentioned units, which are brought into the process of communication in a ready state, are the location of the peoples, the national they differ from each other due to their customs. But at the center of all of them is the education of the individual, that is, the didactic goal, so they also have semantic similarities. [2] Proverbs in English and Uzbek with zoonyms have two different purposes, i.e. they are aimed at elucidating negative aspects or educational purposes. We can see this through the semantic analysis of the following proverbs:

1. *Bats in the belfry, To have* - There is a bat in the tower, that is, a madman, the Uzbek alternative is *Telba tosh yig'ar*. In this proverb, a bat zoonim was involved and served to express a negative meaning. At this point, it is worth noting that animal names found in English folk proverbs may not appear at all in Uzbek folk proverbs.

The term "bat" used in the above proverb does not appear in Uzbek folk proverbs. The reason for this is that the names of the animals included in the proverbs depend on the geographical location and nature of the area where the people live, and most importantly, how big or small the role and importance of certain animals is in their lives.

2. Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion - A dog's tail is better than a lion's tail. This proverb can be equivalent to the Uzbek proverb of a dead lion and a living mouse.

3. Buy a pig in a pake, to – Buying a pig in a sack without seeing it. The semantic equivalent of this proverb in the Uzbek language is as follows: Don't lend your neck to the merchant, but fill it with nuts.

4. Cat in gloves catches no mice a – A cat can't catch a mouse in a glove. We can say that this proverb expresses the same meaning as the proverb “Burga tutmoq uchun ham barmoqni xo‘llamoq kerak” [3].

5. Cat's away, when the mice will. In Uzbek: Mushuk ketsa, sichqon o‘yin tushar. Or: Mushukning o‘lgani- sichqonga to‘y.

6. Fish begins to stink at the head.

Uzbek meaning: Baliq boshidan sasiy boshlaydi.

7. Dogs bark, the but caravan goes on.

Uzbek meaning: Itlar hurar, karvon esa o‘tar.

Yuqorida kelgan ikki maqol to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri tarjima qilinganda ham muqobil variant bilan mosdir.

8. Dogs lie, let sleeping. Uzbek meaning: Uxlab yotgan kuchukni uyg‘otmang. Equivalent: Yotgan ilonning quyrug‘ini bosma.

English and Uzbek proverbs with animal images may not always represent the same animals in both languages. In the above proverb, "dog" is used in the English version, and "snake" is used in the Uzbek version.

But with this change, the meaning of the proverb has not changed, both of them express the meaning of carelessness and inattention. When comparing Uzbek and English folk proverbs, the zoonyms "dog", "cat", "fish" are more common.

As a conclusion to the above, we can say that paremiological units show the national customs and traditions of each nation through verbal means. A comparative study of these units helps to determine the peculiarities and unifying aspects of the peoples. The zoonyms used in Paremic units differ from each other in terms of their territorial location, national mentality, and religious views. But there are only a few that have the same semantic meaning. When analyzed from the point of view of linguistics, the main attention is paid to semantics, not to the features of form. Animal names may vary, but there are units that are the same in spirit. [4].

We have analyzed this point of view through 144 idioms with zoonym combinations (units for learning phrases and expressions). They got this look (grouped in order).

1. Care and caution - 39 units of phrase learning (27.1%)

For example:

<https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/>

- Dumb dogs are dangerous – Tilsiz itlar havflidir;
- It is ill to waken sleeping dogs – Uxlab yotgan kuchukni uyg‘otib bo‘lmaydi;
- The scalded cat fears cold water – Hurkak mushuk sovuq suvdan ham hurkanadi.

2. Life experience - 26 units of phrase learning (18%) For example:

- A good dog deserves a good bone – Yaxshi kuchuk yaxshi suyakka loyiq;
 - If two men ride on a horse, one must sit behind – Bir otni ikki odam minsa biri orqada o‘tirishga majbur;
 - It is too late to lock the stable when the horse has been stolen – Otin o‘g‘irlangandan keyin otxonaga qulf osishga xojat yo‘q.
 - The old cow thinks she was never a calf – Qari sigir hech qachon buzoq bo‘lmaganman deb o‘ylaydi;
- An old dog will learn on new tricks – Qari kuchuk yangi hiylalar (hunar, harakat)ni o‘rgatadi;
- A living dog is better than a dead lion – O‘lik sherdan ko‘ra tirik it afzal.
 - Better be head of a dog than the tail of a lion – Arslonning dumi bo‘lgandan ko‘ra itning boshi bo‘lgan yaxshi;

3. Diligence - 7 units related to the study of phrases (4.9%) For example:

- The dog that trots about finds a bone – Izlangan (mehnat qilgan) kuchuk suyak topar;
- All lay loads on a willing horse - Barcha yuk halol otning yelkasida;

4. Personal thoughts and life views 7 units for learning expressions (4.9%) [5]

For example:

- Pigs might fly if they had wings – Cho‘chqalar ham uchgan bo‘lardi agar qanotlari bo‘lganida;
- If you sell a cow, you will sell the milk too – Agar sigiringni sotsang sutiniyam qo‘shib sot.

References:

1. Schmidt, Petra Monika. Translation Problems In Advertising. A Study Of Selected South African And German Advertising Slogans. Johannesburg. 1982
2. Shomaqsudov A., Rasulov I., Qo‘Ng‘Urov R., Rustamov H. “O‘zbek Tili Stilistikasi”. T.: “O‘Qituvchi” Nashriyoti, 1983. – 248 b.
3. Sultonsaidova S., Sharipova O‘. O‘zbek Tili Stilistikasi: - T.:2009. – 112b.
4. Крысин.Л.Толковый Словарь Иноязычных Слов. 6-е Изд. М.: 2005.
5. Toscani O. Die Werbung Its Lachendes Aas. Mannheim, 1996.
6. Maxmudova, N. (2023, December). Ornitonimlarning Semantik Tasnifi Haqida. In Fergana State University Conference (Pp. 92-92).
7. Maxmudova, N. (2023, December). O‘zbek Va Ingliz Tilshunosligida
8. Ornitonimlarning Lingvistik Jihatdan Tadqiq Etilishi. In Fergana State University Conference (Pp. 93-93).
9. Maxmudova, N. (2023). Phraseological Dictionary Of Gradation In English, Russian And Uzbek. Novateur Publications, (12), 1-258.
10. Maxmudova, N. (2023). Lexical Content Of Ornitonims In Uzbek And
11. English Languages: Filological Science. Ethiopian International Journal Of

12. Multidisciplinary Research, 10(08), 55-59.
13. 12. Maxmudova, N. (2023). Forming Methods Of Ornithonyms In Uzbek And English Languages. Miasto Przyszłości, 32, 342-346.
14. 13. Maxmudova, N. (2022). Some Comments On Teaching Uzbek Language To Children Of Related Languages. Science And Innovation, 1(8), 550-556.
15. 14. Maxmudova, N. (2022). Pragmatic Signs Of Ornithonyms In Proverbs In Uzbek And English Languages. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(2), 88-91.
16. 15. Maxmudova, N. (2022). Use Of Unions With Bird Names In English And Uzbek Languages, Comparative Analysis Of Ornithonyms. Scientific Journal Of The Fergana State University, (1), 50-50
17. 16. Maxmudova, N. (2021). Bird Names Really Matter: Features Of Ornithonyms In Language. Theoretical & Applied Science, (5), 116-118.
18. 17. Makhmudova, N. R. (2019). The Use Of Multimedia Learning Tools In The English Language. Мировая Наука, (9 (30)), 44-46.